
 EXHIBITION OF WILD FLOWERS.

THE last annual report of the Field Naturalists' Club contained a paragraph suggesting the holding of an exhibition of wild flowers. Accordingly in response to the request of the committee exhibits of wild flowers was made the special feature of the last meeting of the Club. About 150 species of wild plants in bloom were shown. The exhibits were arranged in the ordinary show stands, and in most cases had their botanical names, together with those of the natural orders attached. The number of exhibits and exhibitors was hardly so large as might have been expected, but this was, to a great extent, attributable to the weather, the two previous days having been so wet and boisterous as to render field work most unpleasant even to the greatest enthusiast. The attendance of members and visitors was very good, and bearing in mind the great difficulty experienced in keeping our native flowers fresh when cut, the exhibition may be considered a great success, and should induce the committee to set apart, during next season, an evening specially for the wild-flower exhibition. With a little effort on the part of the members to obtain flowers from distant parts of the colony, the evening may be made one of the most interesting and instructive gatherings of the Club.

One of the most noticeable exhibits was that of Mr. G. Coghill, who showed about eighty-five varieties of native flowers from Donald, Box Hill, Dandenong Ranges, etc., among which were Grevilleas, Swainsonias, etc., and about twenty-five species of orchids including *Chiloglottis Gunnii*, *Caladenia suaveolens*, *Pterostylis nutica*, etc. Mr. C. French, F.L.S., showed about sixty species from Caulfield, etc., among which were fine specimens of the orchids *Lyperanthus nigricans*, *Prasophyllum elatum*, etc. Mr. F. G. A. Barnard, exhibited about fifty species from Doncaster, Ringwood, and Caulfield, including the bladder-wort, *Utricularia dichotoma*, and the orchids *Calochilus campestris*, *Pterostylis barbata*, *P. pedunculata*; also the following growing Victorian ferns, *Adiantum æthiopicum*, *Lomaria flurivialis*, *L. lanceolata*, *Woodwardia caudata* and *Aspidium Capense*. Mr. J. E. Dixon, exhibited about twelve species of orchids in pots, including *Caladenia latifolia*, *C. Menziesii* and *Pterostylis cucullata*. Mr. J. McKibbin, orchid *Lyperanthus nigricans*, grown by exhibitor. Smaller but interesting exhibits were shown by Miss Campbell, Miss Halley, Messrs Bage, Best, Hill, Topp, and Watts. Mr. T. A. Forbes-Leith exhibited a collection of dried ferns from Mt. Blackwood; Mrs. J. Simson, cut flowers of the Waratah (*Telopea speciosissima*), from New South Wales; Dr. Lucas, a fern *Meniscium triphyllum*, new to Australia, from Queensland; Mr. C. Jesse, water-colour drawings of native

flowers; Mr. H. Watts, rare marine algæ from Port Phillip and Western Port Bays, dredged by Mr. J. Bracebridge Wilson.

The following list of the principal flowers exhibited, is arranged according to Baron F. von Mueller's Census of Australian plants:—

NATURAL ORDER.	GENUS AND SPECIES.
Ranunculaceæ	<i>Clematis aristata</i> .
Dilleniaceæ	<i>Hibbertia densiflora</i> , <i>H. fasciculata</i> , <i>H. stricta</i> .
Violaceæ	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i> , <i>V. hederacea</i> .
Pittosporæ	<i>Billardiera scandens</i> .
Droseraceæ	<i>Drosera auriculata</i> , <i>D. peltata</i> , <i>D. Menziesii</i> , <i>D. Whittakerii</i> , <i>D. glanduligera</i> .
Polygalæ	<i>Comesperma ericinum</i> , <i>C. volubile</i> .
Tremandrea	<i>Tetradthea ciliata</i> .
Rutaceæ	<i>Correa speciosa</i> .
Euphorbiaceæ	<i>Ricinocarpus pinifolius</i> ; <i>Amperea spartioides</i> .
Casuarineæ	<i>Casuarina distyla</i> (male flowering branch.)
Stackhousiæ	<i>Stackhousia linarifolia</i> .
Amarantaceæ	<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i> .
Ficoideæ	<i>Mesembrianthemum aquilaterale</i> .
Leguminosæ	<i>Daviesia corymbosa</i> ; <i>D. latifolia</i> ; <i>D. ulicina</i> , <i>Aotus villosa</i> . <i>Pultenæa paleacea</i> ; <i>P. obcordata</i> ? <i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i> . <i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i> . <i>Bossicæ cinerea</i> . <i>Goodia lotifolia</i> . <i>Swainsonia</i> <i>procumbens</i> ; <i>S. sp.</i> <i>Kennedyia prostrata</i> ; <i>K.</i> <i>monophylla</i> . <i>Indigofera Australis</i> . <i>Acacia suave-</i> <i>olens</i> ; <i>A. verticillata</i> .
Myrtaceæ	<i>Leptospermum lævigatum</i> ; <i>L. myrsinoides</i> . <i>Mela-</i> <i>leuca ericifolia</i> . <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>
Rhamnaceæ	<i>Cryptandra parvifolia</i> .
Loranthaceæ	<i>Loranthus sp.</i>
Proteaceæ	<i>Isopogon asper</i> . <i>Grevillea alpina</i> ; <i>G. ericifolia</i> . <i>Banksia marginata</i> .
Thymeleæ	<i>Pimelea octophylla</i> ; <i>P. curviflora</i> ; <i>P. humilis</i> ; <i>P. phyllicoides</i> ; <i>P. axiflora</i> .
Compositæ	<i>Brachycome cardiocarpa</i> . <i>Aster pannosus</i> ; <i>A.</i> <i>stellulatus</i> . <i>Leptorrhynchus squamatus</i> . <i>Helipterum</i> <i>Cotula</i> . <i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i> ; <i>H. apiculatum</i> . <i>Microseris Forsteri</i> . <i>Craspedia Richea</i> . <i>Senecio</i> <i>sp.</i>
Campanulaceæ	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> .
Candolleaceæ	<i>Candollea graminifolia</i> .
Goodeniaceæ	<i>Brunonia australis</i> . <i>Goodenia geniculata</i> .
Solanaceæ	<i>Solanum aviculare</i> . <i>Nicotiana suaveolens</i> .
Scrophularinæ	<i>Euphrasia Brownii</i> .
Lentibularinæ	<i>Utricularia dichotoma</i> . <i>Polypompholyx tenella</i>

Asperifoliæ	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens.</i>
Myoporinæ	<i>Myoporum serratum.</i>
Epacrideæ	<i>Styphelia virgata; S. Richei. Epacris impressa; E. obtusifolia,</i>
Orchideæ	<i>Thelymitra ixioides; T. aristata; T. longifolia; T. carnea; T. flexusa; T. antennifera. Diuris palustris; D. maculata; D. pedunculata; D. sulphurea; D. longifolia. Calochilus campestris. Prasophyllum flavum; P. elatum; P. fuscum; P. species. Microtis atrata. Pterostylis curta; P. nutans; P. pedunculata; P. cucullata; P. barbata; P. mutica; P. longifolia. Lyperanthus nigricans. Caladenia Menziesii; C. Patersoni (two varieties); C. latifolia; C. suaveolens; C. carnea (three varieties). Chiloglottis Gunnii. Glossodia major.</i>
Liliaceæ	<i>Burchardia umbellata. Dianella longifolia. Bulbine bulbosa. Chamæscilla corymbosa. Arthropodium strictum. Xerotes Thumbergii. Xanthorrhæa minor.</i>
Restiaceæ	<i>Calostrophus fastigiatus.</i>

ON THE SANITARY PROPERTIES OF EUCALYPTS.

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FROM careful observations which have been made for some years past, it has been found that some species of our Eucalypts have wonderful powers of absorption, and that *E. Globulus*, in particular, has the property of mitigating the influences of malaria. A writer in an English periodical gives it as his opinion that a large Eucalypt will dispose of a vast amount of house sewage, and thus prevent the development of typhoid fever and other diseases which are supposed to arise from imperfection of drainage and impurity of atmosphere. The same writer, however, adds by way of caution, that such trees should be kept far away from good wells, "as the insatiable thirst of these vegetable monsters (Eucalypts)" has a tendency to dry up the sources of supply. He mentions as a fact that the owner of Bay Island Farm, Alameda County, recently found a curious root formation of an Eucalypt in the bottom of his well, about sixteen feet below the surface, though the tree to which the roots belonged stood fifty feet from the well. This he regarded as an excellent illustration of the way in which an Eucalypt absorbs moisture, "its roots going so far as to find water, pushing themselves through a